MARKED TENDENCY TOWARD SOBRIETY IN DEPARTMENTS.

Few Summary Dismissals for Intoxication-Successful Effort at Reclamation.

"A recent general order issued to the employes on a large western railroad as regards drinking and intoxication, which re generally understood to apply to railrout men," said a government official recently, "calls to mind some facts regarding the general method employed in the departments in this city in dealing with clerks nd employes who are addicted to the

"The good old days when the clerks coul! step out during office hours and partake of iquid stimulant and return to work have long since passed, and the general rule gainst drinking at any hour may be said to be more strictly enforced now than ever before; perhaps the broader term of intoxication will be more apt, for, luckily for the thirsty ones on the government's toster, taking a drink is not yet a dismissal offense, as it is among the employes of some of the railroads.

The tendency toward sobriety among government employes of all classes, from ie army and navy branches, where officers are court-martialed and dismissed and the men severely punished for the offense, to the civil lists, where the employes are dis-missed, is marked during recent years. The segregation of causes of dismissal is not easily obtainable, but figures are found in branch of the government's employesthe letter carriers-which show a remarkcrease in separations from the serv ice for this cause within the past ten years.

Large Decrease in Dismissals.

In this branch of the government's emeyes, numbering now an army of about 500 men, there were only about fifty employes separated from the service last year for intoxication, as against 102 for a like cause ten years ago, a decrease of 50 per cent in the decade, which bespeaks much for the betterment of the service.

"As a great class the male clerks in the departments in this city are a very temper-ate lot of workers; indeed, the work in the various offices is now so exacting and heavy that a man cannot hold down his position unless he is at all times in the full posses-sion of his faculties, and, since dismissal is an inevitable result where a clerk over-imbibes at the wrong time, convivial habits and associations have to be cut out if a clerk desires to retain his place on the pay

fall by the wayside, but the chiefs en-deavor to advance the cause of temperance by doing all in their power to save a man m what is surely in store for him unless mends his ways, and every effort is made to bring a man inclined to drink too much to a full understanding of his positlan before he is set out in the cold and his

Desertions have increased from 6.8 per cent to 7.4 per cent in two years, and for the decade before that the average was but 4.5 per cent. Last year's list of desert-ers was no less than 6.258 men—a number family perhaps placed in want.
"As a rule most men are amenable to preliminary admonitions and warnings. greater than those which have won some of and wisely decide to stick to the pay roll instead of to the highball. Where the adthe great battles of the world. Here would be a pretty list of guests at one of Uncle nonltory advice falls, however, as it some Sam's free hotels, if all were caught and given the long term of hard labor which times does with the younger generation of clerks, the indefinite suspension is usually the law prescribes; and all would have to be clothed and fed at the nation's expense. the next step. When a clerk finds himself indefinitely suspended without pay, with dis-Over three-quarters of these deserters were missal staring him in the face, to say nothing of further serious consequences, domestic and otherwise, it has a sobering men serving their first enlistment, and over one-half were serving their first year. Another index to this discontent is that only effect upon him in nine cases out of ten, and one out of three men who serve their terms are re-en'isting. Stating this in another e tenth man is one who is bound to seek r fields and pastures new in any event, way, two out of every three enlistments are by "greenhorns," more than a half of and these he usually finds.

Cause of Temperance Advanced. Sometimes where it is decided that the

service would be better off without the as- the whole of this first ye -- to "break in" a sistance of the suspended clerk, his tem- recruit. on is made permanent and he is quietly dropped from the rolls and his salary given to another. Then very often service are found to have the necessary salary given to another. Then very often he sobers up and tries to bring what in-fluence he can muster to effect a reinstate-In some instances he is successful, upon positive assurances of proper conduct in the future, but he always goes back at a much reduced grade, and it may be years before he regains his previous position, much depend ng upon himself and the conditions in the office where he happens to be employed. On the other hand, many men waste their time and that of their friends in their efforts to get back, for if it is deemed that they are undesirable clerks their efforts and those of their influence

"It is infrequent nowadays that an emplaye or clerk is summarily dismissed for interception. In two or three of the departments physicians are regularly em-ployed who visit suspected cases of derect clerks, and these visits and the warnings which accompany them have a most wholesome effect upon the backs.iding clerks. And then, most of the clerks feel that it is put up to them personally to walk the straight and narrow path which leads to the disbursing officer's room twice a month, and it is this personal impulse as much as any other inducement which causes them to hew close to the chalk line of official displeasure.

Taken all in all, the usual official course pursued is one conducive to a general bet-terment of the service and a material advancement of the cause of temperance, and considering the great army corps of workers in this city, of all temperaments and degrees of men, the suspensions and dismissals for the cause mentioned are very few, and each year are growing less."

LEFT-OVER FOODS SERVED

By New York and Chicago Restau-

From What to Est.

New York and Chleago are probably the only two cities in the world where restaurants serve left-over foods. And this practice is not confined to the lower-class restaurants. But it is New York's East ide that markets the worst foods in the world. Scarcely any pure products can be found on the markets there. Brands of produce never heard of anywhere else abound. There is lard bearing the name of packers that do not exist, and any quantity of cheap canned products exhibiting like deceptions. Here is the refuse of the refuse left from the higher-class mar-

The "private brand" fraud is probably the greatest evil affecting New York as a whole. Some of these goods are represented as the very highest class and sold for high prices. These brands do not bear the actual name of the manufacturer nor the place of manufacture, but are given some tempting title accompanied with demanding are inatters of course in the name of the retailer or jobber. Thus they are made exclusively for the trade of the city and state and do not have to comply with the requirements of the na-tional law. Often the brands are falsely represented as being manufactured by the retailer or jobber. One New York manufacturer, whose name rarely ever appears on anything he produces, puts out half a hundred or more of these "ivate brands, bearing the names of as many retailers and jobbers, whom the consumer is led to believe is the actual manufacturer.

Golden Thoughts for the Week. From Woman's Life.

Monday.-With many women charity begins at homeliness and does not generally

progress further. Tuesday.-Heaven and hell are the two Wednesday .- Love lieth deep. Love dwell-

eth not in lip depths. Love wraps his wings on either side the

Thursday.—Men are seldom more inno-cently employed than when they are honestly making money.

Friday.-Is it not enjoying several lives, at least by imagination, to multiply one's personality? Saturday .- To hate nature one must nat-

urally fike pictures better than landscapes and preserves better than fruits.

Sunday.—I therefore go and join hand, furiously. But the governor kept his eyes heart and hand. Active and firm, to fight the bloodless

Of science, freedom and the truth in

DRINKING AMONG THE CLERKS DISCONTENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY ALARMS POWERS THAT BE, AND REFORMS ARE BEING PLANNED



'heinous crime' of desertion, the necessity for turning the secret service bureau loose on deserters and the increase of punish-ment for the offense, the more progressive have gone in for heart-to-heart talks with the man behind the gun, and have sought his grievances. They have found the chief causes of his discontent to be:

Poor pay. Insufficient rations. Lack of canteen. Misfit uniforms. Lack of home surroundings. Menial duties.

Tyranny of superiors. Paid Less Than Lowest Labor.

The worst crumb in the bed is his pay.

poorly paid man in any occupation in the country today, and recommends a 50 per cent increase. An enterprising officer of as a captain in the United States Army, twenty years' experience called lately at and day laborers are receiving four times ruiting officers. Moreover, three out of Commissioner Neill's bureau of labor and Commissioner Neill's buleau of little George discovered that the captor of little George Washington Aguinaldo was correct. discovered that the lowest paid adult civilphysique and ability to read, write and ian laborer in the United States is the plantation negro of Louisiana cane fields, who averages \$1 per day. The Yankee soldier gets 43% cents a day in flat pay. Add to this his clothing allowance of 15 cents and their ration allowance of 18 cents a day and you have 76% cents as compared with the dollar received by the image of His Maker in ebony, who works in the ond lieutenants, and only thirteen enlisted cane fields. But the plantation negro not i nations to fill these. Even should all of only has houses, but gardens thrown in, these pass, eighty-three pairs of shoulder and needs but little clothing, and he has straps must be given to civilians. Army life has, indeed, lost its old-time glamour as they have been done by.

But the cause of the soldiers' growing discontent? While the conservative powers that be have been prating about the

True, the government retires its soldiers | The inspector general takes much the same True, the government retires its soldiers on three-fourths pay after thirty years, but the percentage who avail themselves of this and the benefit is so small and so distant that it does not figure, says this enterprising officer. True, too, that the soldier gets free medical attention and a free funeral with cemetery lot and grave marker thrown in, but our more enterprismarker thrown in, but our more enterprising industrial corporations are not only giving their employes free medical atten-tion and pensions, but free educational advantages for their children, comfortable living quarters and reduced hours of labor. The civilian laborer can go on strike and demand a redress of his grievances, but Paid Less Than Lowest Labor.

The worst crumb in the bed is his pay.

Gen. Fred Funston in his last report says that the United States soldier is the most poorly paid man in any occupation in the nearly doubled. Many skilled mechanics in civilian life now receive as much pay

Sometimes No Pay at All.

The soldier sometimes gets no pay at all because indebted to the United States for extra clothing. The pay roll at Fort Myer, opposite Washington, discloses that in a recent month 183 men out of a single regiment were in this very predicament. The regular clothing appropriation does not appear to meet the actual necessities of the soldier who wishes to be decently dressed.

only has houses, but gardens thrown in, and needs but little clothing, and he has every Sunday and nearly every Saturday afternoon, whereas the soldier must always be decently attired even if he has to buy extra clothing out of his own money—as is usual—and he must be on duty every night and day of the week, and is always subject to duty that may cost him his life. Insurance companies, recognizing his greater risk, charge him extra premiums.

This clothing grievance concerns quantity not so much as quality, in the light that the man behind the gun sees it. One ex-soldier describes the soldier's uniforms so ill-fitting that the new recruit feels ridiculous when he appears in public. "Small wonder," says he, "that the man behind the gun sees it. One ex-soldier describes the soldier's uniforms so ill-fitting that the new recruit feels ridiculous when he appears in public. "Small wonder," says he, "that the man behind the gun sees it. One ex-soldier describes the soldier's uniforms as oill-fitting that the new recruit feels ridiculous when he appears in public. "Small wonder," says he, "that the man period describes the soldier's uniforms as oill-fitting that the new recruit feels ridiculous when he appears in public. "Small wonder," says he, "that the man period describes the soldier's uniforms as oill-fitting that the new recruit feels ridiculous when he appears in public. "Small wonder," says he, "that the man behind the gun sees it. One This clothing grievance concerns quan-

service uniform. And it is possible that sometimes we carry too far the prohibition of civilian clothes."

But of all grudges which the discontented man of the barracks holds against Uncle Sam is the substitution of the rum brothel for the canteen, or what has amounted to the same. The canteen, a regimental inthe same. The canteen, a regimental institution, subject to regulation, was a branch of the commissary, "where a soldied could buy a social glass of beer and forget that he was a slave," as one veteran puts it. No liquors were sold there, and the profits of the beer consumed went into the regimental canteen fund and were spent in good things to eat. If a soldier drank too time a powerful society of women ushered up Capitol Hill a truck bearing a "polyglot petition," which caused the leaders in Congress to break out into goose-flesh, and in sheer fright to pass a law abolishing the canteen. The net result has been that the bibulous soldier, after a few days' conservatio of thirst, hikes out for the place of the "bootlegger" convenient to each army post, and spends his nickel on fusel oil and prune julce. He staggers back to the post with a generous bottled supply for the boys in the barracks, and the increase of drunkenness in the army has been annually accelerated ever since the new "reform" was instituted. But this is such a delicate question with the soldier man that polite language cannot o justice to the pic- | sharpened. turesqueness. Of his argument of the case and for full justice to his eloquence the country must await the "American Kipling" now sought by a popular magazine.

Tyranny of officers, especially of subalterns, is another source of grievance. "The tive.

one man who has done time under the flag. The inspector general has also found some grievances laid to the door of "tyrannical sergeants." During the long practice march sergeants. During the long practice march of the 1st Battalion, 13th Cavalry, from Fort Riley to Fort Sheridan, from July 27 to September 6, many men deserted in resentment of the severe punishment dealt out to them by the troop commander. "I was fined \$50 because I rode on a train when I was supposed to be walking behind the troops. There were five of us and the troops. There were five of us, and now none of us will receive a cent of pay for four months. That is the whole trouble with the army. They pay a man \$13 a month, and then the officers fine the men until they haven't got a cent coming," complained one veteran of this six weeks. plained one veteran of this six weeks'

Too much early rising is another com-plaint frequently heard. "Why should we all be turned out at 5:30 a.m.? What's the sense, anyhow official olive drab. sense, anyhow?" asked one man in the

official olive drab.

Perhaps Dr. 'Stiles' "lazy bug" was eating into this chap's vitals, but some psychologist or other, who lately compiled statistics of insanity, found that insanity was greatest among farmers than any other class of citizens, and attributed the cause to too early rising. Even the officers in the recent six weeks' "practice march" from Fort Riley to Fort Sheridan objected strenuously to the early hour at which they were yanked out of slumberwhich they were yanked out of slumber-land. "In all my experience I never heard much beer in the canteen, a word from his of a commanding officer making his men captain shut off his supply. But once upon get up at 4 o'clock in the morning, as we have done on this march," said one captain. Another complaint has been made over the rule requiring tired men to report at the final roll call at 10 o'clock each night instead of allowing them to "go to their blankets in peace" as soon as they wish after the duties of a hard day are

> There are complaints, also, of too much menial work-of too often having to give up the musket for the rake, the spade or the pickax. In truth, there are com-plaints too many for bare mention in the space of this dissertation. And, besides, if the gentle reader hears too much of their tale of woe his sympathy for our khaki boys will be blunted rather than

> And, besides, more than enough will be heard when Congress sits again, for there is to be a "to do" then under the big white dome over the best ways and means of making the soldier's life more attrac-tive. JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS.

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what we all know to be true, that "half the charm of people is lost under the pressure of work and the irritation of haste. We rarely know our best friends on their best side, our vision of their noblest selves is constantly obscured by the mists of pre occupation and weariness."

latter days of high pressure, it is altogether probable that her celebrated axiom "The world contains but two evils; sin and bile," would have been extended to three, the last item being "frazzled" nerves.

In these Indian summer days, this little breathing spell between seasons, let us take account of stock, face our own in-dividual circumstances squarely and impartially and, having found out just how much we can do without overdoing, stop there, in justice to ourselves and those

strenuous drumming on the plane of those who can't play and never will play, are all aggravating, yet mainly avoidable.

A little neighborly kindness and thoughtfulness will obviate many unnecessarily discomforting noises. The man who likes to rise early and work in his garden is a good fellow, but if he stops to think of it the "burr" of a lawn mower at 6 a.m. may be for from agreeable to his neighbors who far from agreeable to his neighbors, who like their forty winks. So, also, at the other end of the day. There are many who get their best sleep before midnight, and the loud talking of their neighbors, who don't care to go to bed early, robs them of their rightful rest. Boys are naturally noisy little animals, and a certain amount of good-natured noise is their prerogative, but even natured noise is their prerogative, but even so, they should be early taught that doors can be closed without slamming, chairs can be lifted instead of dragged over hardwood floors, stairs can be ascended and descended without thumping and clumping, and "rooting," while all right for the ball field, is not to be commended in the quiet walks of life.

walks of life. Tomatoes Stuffed With Corn and Pep-

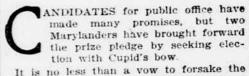
A delicious combination in vegetables is this, composed of tomatoes, green peppers and corn. Take the seeds from green peppers, cook in salted water for twenty minutes, then drain and chop fine. Cook ears of green corn in the water in which the peppers were cooked and as soon as tender eight minutes will suffice—cut the corn from the cob. Put a generous piece of but-ter in a saucepah, add corn and peppers, with salt to taste, and heat. Have ready tomatoes, washed and wiped, but not peeled. Cut a slice off the top and with a spoon scoop out the center of the tomato. Fill in with the corn and pepper mixture, cover with the tops of the tomatoes that have been removed, stand in a baking pan and

Squabs Stuffed With Corn.

Another delectable dish still timely consists of squabs stuffed with green corn. Cut the kernels from six ears of corn, scraping out all the milk, but taking care to get in none of the cob. Put into a saucepan with two tablespoonfuls of butter a half cup hot water, sait and pepper to season. Cook a few moments, add

This goes well with the breakfast cup of coffee. To make it, sift together threequarters of a cup fine corn meal and flour, a half teaspoonful salt and a teaspoonful sugar. Beat together one egg and threequarters of a cup of sweet milk, and stir into the dry mixture. Add a tablespoon-ful melted butter and beat hard. Stir in

CUPID ENTERS CAMPAIGN IN MARYLAND TO HELP TWO BENEDICT CANDIDATES



line of defense; that the stronger it is

maintained the more time will be gained in

mustering our latent fighting force-the

volunteers. We are indeed in a plight when

we are unable to fill the ranks of this first line-by far the smallest standing army, proportionately, in the whole family

whom are deserting before the first of their

three years has been served; and it takes

Bad raw material is coming to our re-

moral character, temperate habits, good

Shortage Even of Officers.

are not to be had. There are now nine-

six vacancies in the entrance grade of sec-

men have come this month for final exami-

when men in the ranks are not even tempt-ed by the chance to enter the gilded aristoc-

of officers' row and to do unto others

But, most ominous of all, officers, too,

speak English.

of great world powers.

It is no less than a vow to forsake the ranks of the bachelors, to which they have steadfastly clung all their days, and to go forth and find a wife, should the voters see fit to give them a majority of ballots. And the women of Maryland are interested in politics now as they have never been be-

With the President pointing out the menace of race suicide, and a host of writers and public speakers bewailing the fact that marriages are on the decrease, the Maryland issue promises to become a popular one in future political campaigns.

The hackneyed pledges of the average candidate to "root out corruption," to "con-sider public office a public trust," to "administer the affairs of government upon a business basis," to "lift the lid" and to emulate generally the President in a "square deal" policy are hurled from stump and platform with monotonous regularity, and are wont, in the language of the poet,

"To trickle through one's head Like water through a sleve."

Long and heavy resolutions "decrying," "noting with alarm," "deprecating" and "demanding" are matters of course at whom the well-worn platitudes arouse very deep enthusiasm.

But the man who asserts that he will take one of his state's fair daughters to be his bride as a mark of appreciation for a victory at the polls is bound to win som attention at least.

On Cupid's Platform.

Judge Austin L. Crothers, the democratic candidate for governor of Maryland, and Isaac Lobe Straus, democratic nominee for attorney general, are the candidates who are running on Cupid's platform. The announcement of their intention to

came unexpectedly a few days ago. There was a reunion of the Knights of Pythias in Baltimore, and Gov. Warfield of places where everybody has to drop pre- Maryland, one of the happlest married men in the state, with a beautiful and charming wife, of whom any man might be proud, and the two candidates were invited to speak. The governor, who was the first

> among them his wife. It was the supreme moment to spring more baffling. Why such a fine looking the matrimonial pledge, and the governor, who is a strikingly handsome man, did it an enviable record as a citizen and a pubwell, while Messrs. Crothers and Straus lie official, hasn't become a Benedict long sat behind him on the platform blushing

on his wife right in front of him, and went

right ahead.

speaker, faced the audience and saw fully



minutes the billowy sea of handkerchiefs tossed, and then the fair audience, some say led by Mrs. Warfield, burst into cheers make matrimony an issue in the state fight and applause as a further demonstration of approval. After the tumult had subsided, Gov. Warfield said some personal things about the

to their cheeks, and started fresh enthuslasm among the audience. He remarked: "Why Judge Crothers has dodged the matrimonial noose all this while puzzles me, for he would make an ideal husband 1,000 women seated before him, foremost for some fine woman. How Mr. Straus has eluded the wiles of the fair sex is even young man, with so much ability and with

> ere is something to worry most any one." "Winner to Wed." The meeting, while not intended for a

They have been busy on the stump ever but the idea that two marriages depend since, and everywhere they have gone women have crowded to hear them speak. Of course not every unmarried woman in romance. A remarkable scene followed the an- partisan affair, can be said to have sent the state expects to sit in the executive Judge Crothers, the gubernatoral candi-

MRS. EDWIN WARFIELD

upon the votes cast this fall appears to have appealed to the feminine sense of

TYPE OF MD. BEAUTY

and has made a good record as a jurist He is rich and has a commanding presence. Mr. Straus is a leading member of the prominence in Baltimore society, his political promise has aroused more than ordinary interest. There is no hint as to

ISAAC LOBE STRAUS

are amusing themselves guessing. Maryland in general and Baltimore in particular are 'noted for their fair women. and the state has been the scene of some of society's most remarkable love stories of real life. The brunette beauties of the type which predominate have flashing dark eyes, which tell at once of high spirit and a love of the romantic. So Messrs. Crothers and Straus are doubly lucky, being blessed

whose hand he will try to win should

he first win at the polls, but his associates

with a sympathetic audience and an ideal spot for their quest—if they win.

If good Hannah More had lived in these If we housekeepers could only differentiate between essentials and non-esentials, could tell when to labor and when it is the part of wisdom to stay our hands and "invite our souls to loaf," it would be a good thing for our friends and family. Extreme weathess begets worry. With worry comes insomnia, neurasthenia and nerv-ous breakdown, and we are anything but "pleasant to live with."

Nerve-Racking Noises.

There are few things that work more havoc to the nerves than avoidable noises. In Vienna press and people are busied just now in devising measures to secure an "atmosphere of tranquillity so essential to happiness," as one of the anti-noise writers puts it. Stone pavements are blamed for much of the noise and the agitation now is in favor of noiseless pavements and the mitigation of a condition which is becoming dangerous to the nerves of the population. In our large cities, just now, the constant rasping of iron roller skates over stone payings is nerve-racking in the extreme, while the insistent cries of "ole clo" men and other peripatetic street vendors, the creak of pulley lines, the yodels and cat calls of the different street "gangs," the hoarse chug! chug! of auto mobiles stopping for repairs, the toot of horns, the jangle of push-cart bells, the strenuous drumming on the piano of those

bake in a moderate oven. This is a hearty as well as pretty dish, and one that finds abundant appreciation for luncheon or sup-

beaten egg and cook until thickened. Stuff the birds, lay in a baking pan, with a thin slice of bacon blanketing each fat breast, put a little hot water in the pan and roast, basting frequently.

Thin Corn Bread.

a teaspoonful baking powder, turn into a well-greased shallow pan and bake about twenty minutes in a quick oven.

Veal Pot Pie. Pretty enough for a picture was a veal

pot pie served lately by a colored Virginia cook, and it tasted as good as it looked. Furthermore, its total cost was not more than thirty-five cents, while the Maryland bar. He is also rich and is a steak the night before cost sixty, without strikingly handsome man. Owing to his including the potatoes and extras that went with it. A pound and a half of veal from the rump furnished the foundation. This was cut in square pleces, covered with boiling water and simmered until nearly tender.

A little onion was added for seasoning, together with salt and pepper About fifteen minutes before it was done three potatoes were peeled, sliced and added. When the potatoes were done the gravy was thickened with flour and a little butter was added. with flour and a little butter was added. Now, the whole was turned into a silver baker, and over the top was laid a crust of baking powder biscuit cut into shape and fitted in close enough to form a perfect crust. Then the baker was set in a hot oven long enough to bake the biscuit a crispy golden brown. When ready to serve the baker was set in its silver frame, garnished with just a bit of curly parsley, then set on the table as pretty and deticious a with a sympathetic audience and an ideal spot for their quest—if they win.

The fact that the neighboring states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey have bachelor governors has made the new "winner-to-wed" political issue all the more pertinent, and many a candidate who must go before his constituents this fall is thinking along vastly different lines since Mary-land gave the country a new issue.

